

Spring 2000

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Planning & Budget
Demographic & Economic Analysis

CENSUS 2000 IS HERE!!!

A kickoff event for Census 2000 was held. On Friday, March 17 at the downtown Salt Lake City post office, Governor Leavitt officially kicked off Census 2000 in Utah by mailing back his completed questionnaire to the U.S. Census Bureau. The post office was lined with United States Census 2000 banners in six different languages, each containing the U.S. logo and theme, "This is your future. Don't leave it blank." Accompanying the Governor at the kick-off were local Census Bureau representatives, directors of Utah ethnic offices, State Data Center staff, and members of the local media.

The response rate to the short form is being tracked. The Governor also unveiled a large thermometer that will be used to track Utah's participation in Census 2000. The thermometer, which is located in the State Capitol rotunda, will be updated to reflect our increasing participation as a state. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that the initial response rate was 50% statewide in Utah before the end of March.

Assistance obtaining and filling out forms is available. The Census 2000 questionnaires were mailed out nationwide the week of March 13. Households were mailed questionnaires in one of six languages, in response to the advance letter that was sent out a week before the questionnaires. There are several ways to get help from the Census Bureau if a household did not receive a census questionnaire in the mail, or requires assistance in filling out the form.

Questionnaire Assistance Centers are now open. Households that did not receive a form in the mail, or did not receive a visit by a local enumerator (rural areas of the state), can pick up a blank copy of the questionnaire at any one of Utah's 224 Questionnaire Assistance Centers (QACs). Volunteers will be on hand at these sites to assist those with any questions about the form. A complete list of statewide QACs can be accessed on the Census Bureau's web site.

Telephone Questionnaire Assistance is another service provided by the Census Bureau. People can call the toll-free number listed on the questionnaire to obtain assistance with filling out the questionnaire, obtain language assistance guides, or provide their census questionnaire information. Assistance will be provided in six languages, including: English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Tagalog.

The Be Counted Program provides another opportunity for people to participate in the Census. People who did not receive a census questionnaire or who believe they were excluded from the questionnaire returned by their household can participate in the Census by obtaining a *Be Counted* form. The *Be Counted* program also allows people without conventional housing to complete a questionnaire, if they believe they were not enumerated through other methods. Unaddressed questionnaires (*Be Counted* forms) are available in containers at *Be Counted* sites

which include convenience stores, post offices and community centers. The forms are available in multiple languages and contain the same short-form questions as the mailout questionnaire along with several additional questions needed to process the forms.

The Internet may be used for submitting a form. The Census Bureau has also made it possible to fill out the 2000 questionnaire on their web site. In order to respond to the questionnaire this way, you must have received a form in the mail. Visit the Census Bureau's web site to see if you are eligible to fill your form out on-line.

For more information on Census 2000 activities visit the Census Bureau's web site at www.census.gov. If you would like the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to give a presentation to your organization on Census 2000, contact Lisa Hillman at (801) 537-9013. You can also read more about state activities at www.governor.state.ut.us/dea. ■



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How America Knows What America Needs

United States
**Census
2000**

Including People Without Conventional Housing in Census 2000

Everyone has a place in Census 2000. The goal for Census 2000 is to include everyone. As part of achieving this goal, the Census Bureau will make special efforts to include people without conventional housing in the census. People who are mobile, who may live in irregular housing arrangements, or who make use of emergency lodging are at risk of being missed with traditional Census procedures.

Why it's important. Census data help your community get funds for educational, health, and other special programs and services. Census counts also determine the number of representatives each state will send to the House of Representatives.

How it's done. In order to ensure that people without conventional housing have the opportunity to be included in Census 2000, the Census Bureau will enumerate clients at service locations such as shelters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, hotels and motels used by people who are temporarily without housing, and will mount outreach efforts to contact people in non-traditional dwellings. ■

Utah Census 2000 Time Line

March 13-March 31 - Census forms are mailed.

March 3-May 30 - Enumeration in rural Utah (door to door).

March 27-29 - Enumeration of the homeless population. Census takers visit shelters, soup kitchens and non-sheltered locations.

April 1 - Officially recognized nationwide as Census Day.

April 1-May 13 - Enumeration of nursing homes, college dormitories, prisons and other group settings.

May 1 - July 31 - Follow up for non-respondents. Any housing unit that did not return a form will be contacted via phone or personal visit.

December 31, 2000 - Apportionment counts delivered to the President and Congress.

March 31, 2001 - Counts delivered to state legislatures to begin the redistricting process.

Why Does the Census Miss Children?

The goal of the decennial census is 100 percent participation by every man, woman and child living in the United States. However, results from past censuses show that people will be missed, and a surprisingly large share of those missed are children. In 1990, over 30,000 Utahns were missed in the census, and 15,900 of those were children!

In an effort to improve Census 2000, the Census Bureau reviewed 1990 numbers in order to find out who was included in the previous census and who was not. While the results are not conclusive, they do provide us with some insights into why children are not always included on the census form.



Children could be missed because the person filling out the form did not understand that children should be listed. Some people think that government forms are only for adults and do not realize that the census needs information about everyone. Results from the census determine where federal monies go for schools and programs, such as WIC and Head Start. Local health agencies also use census data to plan and administer programs that promote the well-being of families and children.

Children could be missed because their houses are overlooked. The census misses some people because it cannot locate their place of residence. This may be due to unconventional housing situations, such as multiple families living in one house, or irregular housing units, such as hard to identify conversions.

Children could be missed because no one is sure where they belong.

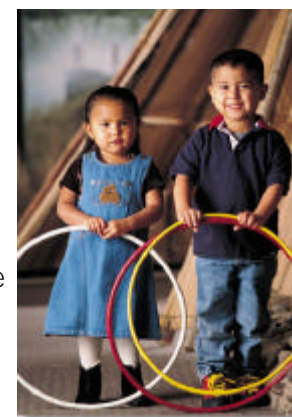
According to the Census Bureau, newborns or any child in the hospital for short-term care should be listed on the household's questionnaire. A child should be counted at the residence where he or she sleeps most of the time even if that address is not where the parent lives. Everyone living at the address should be included on the form, even if they are not related to the householder.



Children could be missed because there wasn't any room on the census form. The Census 2000 questionnaire provides space to include complete information on six members of a household. Households with more than six members can list by name, at the end of the form, the remaining members. The Census Bureau can then contact the householder for any additional information.

Children could be missed because adults don't want to participate in the census. Taking part in the census is in everyone's best interest. People who answer the census help their communities obtain federal funding and valuable information for planning hospitals, libraries, schools, roads, and much more.

For more information on why children are missed in the census visit the Census Bureau's web site at www.census.gov, or contact the State Data Center at 801 538-1036. ■



CHARACTERISTICS of RECENT MIGRANTS and LONG-TIME RESIDENTS

The Utah Consumer Survey, a quarterly survey conducted by Valley Research, Inc., provides valuable information about consumer sentiment and Utah demographic characteristics. Based on responses from 8,542 people, from January 1996 through January 2000, a comparison of the characteristics of recent residents has been made. For the purposes of this comparison, a recent resident is defined as someone living in Utah three or fewer years. A long-term resident is considered someone who has lived in Utah for more than three years. The following text and table highlight these characteristics.

Issues of Importance to Utah

Both recent migrants and long-term residents agree that growth is the most important issue facing Utah today. According to the Utah Consumer Surveys, except for one quarter in 1999, growth has been the most important issue in Utah for over four years. Utahns are concerned about the rising population, transportation, and the pace of growth. Other important issues in the state include education and crime.

Age and Education Level

Fifty-three percent of recent migrants to Utah are individuals between the ages of 18 and 29. While this is the age that people are the most mobile, some conclude that Utah's fairly rapid job growth, including the recent construction boom, has been at least a modest magnet for young migrants. Others believe that Utah has a lot to offer (recreation, good place to rear a family, reasonable cost of living, etc.) and may be enticing mobile young families. Migrants coming to Utah to pursue an education may also be a contributing factor. While one-third of recent migrants to Utah have only some college or vocational school background, many may still be attending school.

Marital Status and Household Size and Income

The majority (56%) of recent migrants to Utah are married. Possibly due to the young age of migrants, 30% have never been married. The age of this group may also account for migrants having fewer children, smaller household sizes, and lower household incomes. Forty-six percent of the migrant population has a household income of less than \$30,000.

Race

According to the survey, a higher percentage of recent migrants are non-white than the percentage who have lived here for more than three years. Utah's population continues to diversify. Race estimates for Utah, prepared by the United States Census Bureau, support this data. These estimates show that the non-white population in Utah has increased from 8.8% in 1990 to 11.1% in 1998.

Access to the Internet

Forty-eight percent of recent migrants have access to the Internet in their homes, while only 41% of long-term Utah residents have access to the Internet in their homes. Over 30% of all people surveyed do not have a computer.

Additional Information

Additional information about the Utah Consumer Survey and characteristics of migrants are available. In addition to the characteristics in the table, cross-tabulations are available by sex, area of the state, county, employment status, number of children, political affiliation, and religious affiliation. To obtain this information, contact the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (538-1036). ■

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Recent Migrants (lived in Utah 3 years or less)</i>	<i>Long-Time Resident (lived in Utah for more than 3 years)</i>
AGE		
18-29	53%	29%
30-39	24%	24%
40-49	12%	17%
50-59	5%	11%
60+	6%	19%
MARITAL STATUS		
Married	56%	65%
Never Married	30%	13%
RACE		
White Non-Hispanic	87%	93%
Other	13%	7%
LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
Less than H.S.	8%	9%
H.S. Grad or G.E.D.	18%	25%
Some College or Voc. School	33%	29%
Voc/Tech Graduate	6%	7%
College Graduate	22%	19%
Some Graduate Classes	3%	3%
Graduate/Professional Degree	11%	8%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE		
1	17%	13%
2	34%	29%
3	22%	17%
4 to 5	19%	28%
6+	7%	12%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
Less than \$30,000	46%	39%
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	35%	40%
More than \$60,000	19%	21%
MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE FACING UTAH		
Crime/Legal	10%	15%
Education	12%	14%
Growth	22%	27%
ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AT HOME		
Yes	48%	41%
No	20%	26%
No Computer	32%	33%

*Total Respondents: 8,542, Utah Residents Age 18 and Above
Source: Utah Consumer Study (1996-2000); Valley Research Inc.

STATE and COUNTY DATA PROFILES

Economic and demographic profiles are available on the Demographic and Economic Analysis's website for each county and the state. The profiles offer commonly requested data items in several formats. Two tables are available for each county and the state. A table for 1980 to 1989 and another for the 1990s provide population estimates, labor force, employment, income, tax collections and building permits. Written profiles provide a brief description of the basic demographic and economic characteristics of each of Utah's counties. There is a map of each county. County Economic and Demographic Data Sets provide more detailed data, giving user's access to a multitude of web-enabled databases containing a variety of economic, demographic, and financial data for Utah's counties.

Written Profile for the State of Utah

Population

Utah's population was estimated at 2,121,053 as of July 1, 1999 and has an average density of 25.8 persons per square mile. The state grew at an average annual rate of 2.3% during the 1990s. The projected average household size in 2000 is 2.97. The projected median age for the state is 27.6 (2000). Utah is projected to have nearly 3.7 million people by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for the state is \$41.7 billion in 1997, per capita income was \$20,185. Total nonagricultural payroll wages were \$27.1 billion in 1998.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in the state increased by 2.2% from 1997 to 1,062,747 in 1998. There are 38,847 unemployed people which creates an unemployment rate of 3.8%, slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 4.5%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment reached 1,024,070 in 1998 in the state. Services is the largest industry accounting for 27% of employment, trade accounts for 24%. Government is also a major industry with 17% of employment and manufacturing accounts for 13%. Utah's total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.4% from 902,717 in 1990 to 2,290,819 in 2030.

Largest Employers


With about 21,000 employees, the State of Utah ranks as the largest employer. Six of the next eight top employers provide educational services. The University of Utah (including the University Hospital) and Brigham Young University each have roughly 17,000 employees. Granite, Jordan, and Davis school districts and Utah State University each have between 6,500 and 8,000 workers. Hill Air Force Base, with 9,000 jobs, occupies the number four rank. Convergys, a multi-county telemarketing company, and Smith's Food King round out Utah's top ten largest employers. The U.S. Postal Service and the Internal Revenue Service, with 6,000 and 4,000 jobs, respectively, are prominent employers. Salt Lake County government, other major retail chains, IHC (a health-care organization), additional school districts and hospitals, Delta Airlines, Cordant Technologies (Thiokol Corp.), United Parcel Service, U.S. West Communications, and Icon Health and Fitness each occupy a strong presence in Utah's economy.

www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/Profiles/profiles.html

STATE OF UTAH

Governor's Office

Planning and Budget



Demographic and Economic Analysis

Your Source for Information About Demographic, Economic, and Fiscal Issues Impacting Utah

Preformatted Data Set Extraction

This is the standard data set containing population, employment, personal income, and building permits for 1980 through 1998

Written Profiles

This is a written description of the basic demographic and economic characteristics of each of Utah's counties.

Maps

Maps of each County.

County Economic and Demographic Data Sets

This gives a User access to a multitude of web-enabled databases containing a variety of economic, demographic, and financial data for Utah's counties.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – The state of Utah has 12,024,661 acres of land in 14,181 farms, 5,987 were full time farms in 1997. The average size of all farms was 848 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$877.3 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 28% of this and livestock sales for 72%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Utah in 1998 was 21,743.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$28.7 billion in 1998.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed property value in the state in 1998 was \$89.4 billion.

Land Ownership – There are 54,132,902 acres in the State of Utah, 63.9% of the land is owned by the federal government. Private/local government land accounts 21.6% of the area, and the state owns 10.1%, American Indian reservations cover 4.4%.

More Information

Visit DEA's website to obtain state and county data profiles at www.governor.state.ut.us/dea or call the State Data Center at 801 538-1036 for assistance.

State of Utah Economic and Demographic Data Profile Table for 1990 - 1998

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population	1,729,100	1,775,500	1,821,950	1,866,450	1,916,000	1,959,351	2,002,400	2,048,753	2,083,238
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	1.7%
Fiscal Year Births	35,830	36,194	36,796	36,738	37,623	39,064	40,495	42,512	44,126
Fiscal Year Deaths	9,123	9,429	9,559	10,055	10,411	10,581	11,001	11,249	11,648
Net In-Migration	-3,607	19,635	19,213	17,817	22,338	14,868	13,555	15,090	2,007
Civilian Labor Force	816,258	842,786	864,805	915,896	974,513	974,352	1,011,971	1,040,006	1,062,747
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.5%	3.3%	2.6%	5.9%	6.4%	0.0%	3.9%	2.8%	2.2%
Employed Labor Force	781,021	800,864	821,434	879,787	938,050	939,604	976,816	1,007,691	1,022,800
Unemployed Labor Force	35,237	41,922	43,371	36,109	36,463	34,748	35,154	32,315	39,947
Unemployment Rate	4.3%	5.0%	5.0%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%
Total Non-Ag Payroll Employment	724,013	745,517	769,012	810,020	859,926	908,371	954,817	994,519	1,024,070
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.7%	3.0%	3.2%	5.3%	6.2%	5.6%	5.1%	4.2%	3.0%
Manufacturing	107,102	105,797	106,326	110,464	116,636	123,865	129,190	132,863	133,508
Share of Area Total Employment	14.8%	14.2%	13.8%	13.6%	13.6%	13.6%	13.5%	13.4%	13.0%
Mining	8,604	8,596	8,490	8,324	8,311	8,114	7,930	8,299	8,045
Share of Area Total Employment	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Construction	27,927	31,531	34,904	39,715	48,188	54,793	60,295	64,484	68,261
Share of Area Total Employment	3.9%	4.2%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	6.0%	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%
TCU	42,286	42,427	43,872	47,075	49,354	51,496	54,056	55,994	58,453
Share of Area Total Employment	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%
Trade	172,394	178,763	184,452	191,477	205,441	220,026	230,247	238,346	244,117
Share of Area Total Employment	23.8%	24.0%	24.0%	23.6%	23.9%	24.2%	24.1%	24.0%	23.8%
FIRE	34,133	35,852	37,311	41,448	45,918	47,678	50,539	52,581	55,257
Share of Area Total Employment	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%
Government	150,557	153,967	156,946	159,445	161,442	163,669	166,509	171,844	175,640
Share of Area Total Employment	20.8%	20.7%	20.4%	19.7%	18.8%	18.0%	17.4%	17.3%	17.2%
Services	181,010	188,584	196,711	212,072	224,636	238,730	256,051	270,108	280,789
Share of Area Total Employment	25.0%	25.3%	25.6%	26.2%	26.1%	26.3%	26.8%	27.2%	27.4%
Total Wages and Salaries (\$000)	14,279,234	15,297,516	16,615,554	17,713,860	19,264,280	21,102,844	23,099,380	25,175,960	27,118,572
Personal Income (\$000)	24,585,979	26,302,079	28,303,299	30,623,560	33,020,713	35,953,580	38,855,546	41,681,308	N/A
Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	14,214	14,855	15,561	16,359	17,004	18,054	19,214	20,185	N/A
Residential Building Permits	7,009	9,441	13,001	17,805	19,747	21,558	23,737	20,687	21,743

Population- Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Labor Force- Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Employment- TCU (Transportation/Communications/Utilities), F.I.R.E. (Finance, Insurance and Real Estate). Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Total Wages- Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Personal Income- Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce

Residential Building Permits- Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research Data, University of Utah

UTAH'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

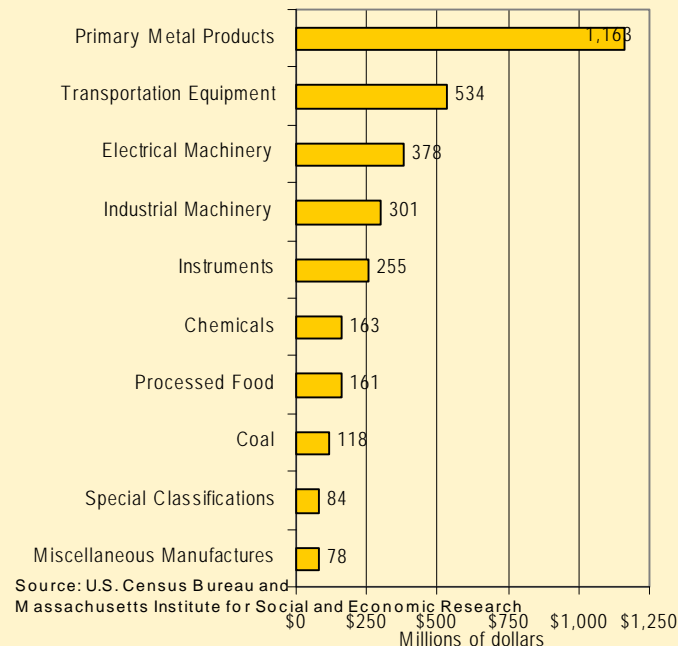
Utah's international merchandise exports were \$3.5 billion during 1998, down \$100 million from the preliminary estimate presented in the 2000 *Economic Report to the Governor*. At the time the *Economic Report to the Governor* goes to press, GOPB has only the first three of a given year's four quarters of export data. A given year's fourth quarter data is typically available in the spring of the following year. Based on the first three quarters of data for 1999, GOPB estimated Utah's 1999 merchandise exports were \$3.6 billion. Unfortunately, because the fourth quarter was not as strong as expected, the GOPB estimate was \$100 million above the \$3.5 billion actually recorded.

Utah's international merchandise exports from 1988 to 1999 have virtually quadrupled over the past decade, growing from \$943 million to \$3.5 billion. Some of this growth is due to better reporting, especially since 1990, but much of the growth reflects the globalization of Utah's economy. Table 2 presents exports by industry from 1990 to 1999. During this period, Utah's exports doubled from \$1.8 billion to \$3.5 billion. Most of this growth comes from primary metal products—steel and copper. Other strong sources of growth are transportation equipment (airbags), instruments, processed food, industrial machinery and chemicals.

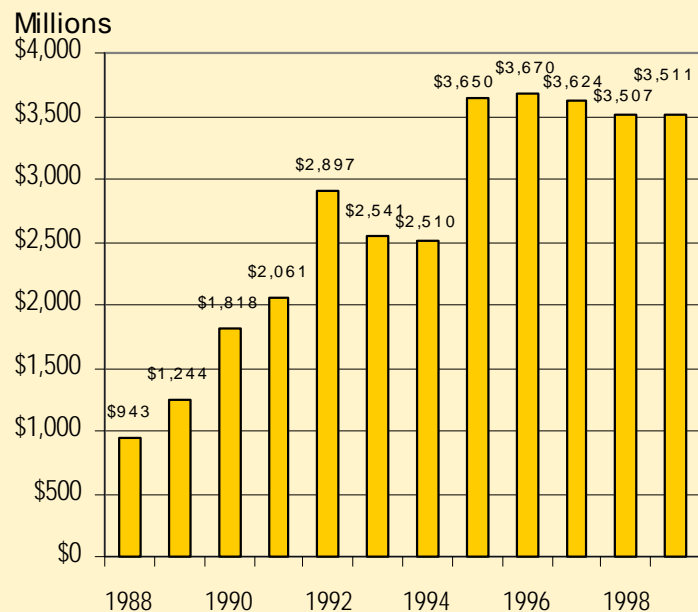
Mostly due to the Asian economic slowdown, Utah's exports have been flat in the \$3.6 billion range since 1995. The good news is that the Asian slowdown hasn't caused Utah's exports to fall. In other words, despite wholesale economic contractions in a number of Asian countries, Utah's exports have remained steady near \$3.6 billion. Table 2 presents exports by industry to the top ten purchasing countries. Though the United Kingdom and Canada purchase the most exports, Japan is the number three buyer of Utah's goods. Further, South Korea and the Philippines are both in the top 10. Table 2 suggests the worst of the Asian crisis may have passed and Utah firms can look forward to selling more goods to Asian partners.

GOPB obtains Utah's quarterly export data from the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER). MISER's export data originate with the U.S. Customs Service, which regulates trade in goods and services between America and the rest of the world. Though the data originate with the Customs Service, the Census Bureau processes the raw customs data before disseminating export information to MISER and others. More information about MISER's export data program can be obtained on the Internet at: www.umass.edu/miser/axes/index.html.

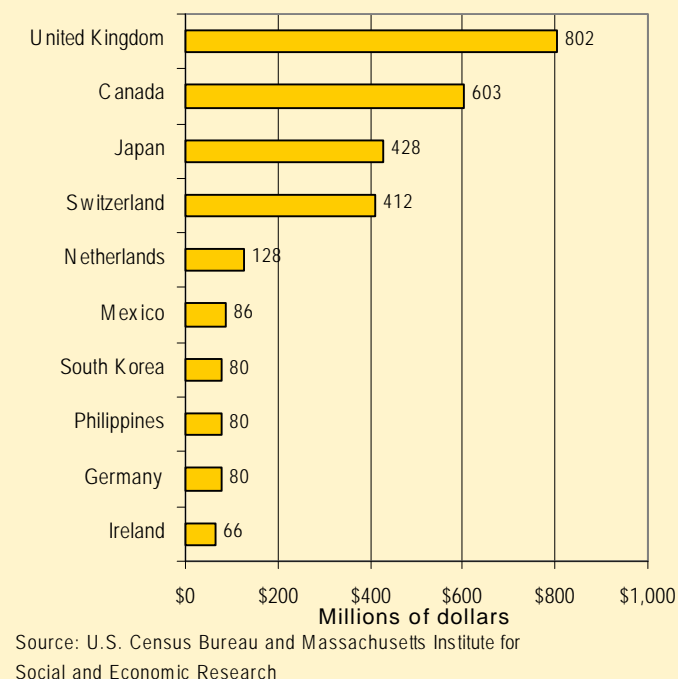
Utah's Merchandise Exports Top Ten Industries: 1999



Utah's International Merchandise Exports: 1999



Utah's Merchandise Exports Top Ten Countries: 1999



(Thousands of Dollars)

Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990-99	1998-99
Agricultural Products	1,864.1	1,477.2	1,057.6	2,900.1	4,229.1	1,992.7	6,126.3	20,386.1	20,020.4	19,663.3	29.9%	-1.8%
Livestock and Livestock Products	153.6	98.4	173.8	486.4	87.4	576.2	194.6	360.9	349.5	457.2	12.9%	30.8%
Forestry Products	52.5	5.0	74.2	23.3	43.3	48.6	61.2	463.1	450.2	566.3	30.2%	25.8%
Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	572.0	732.4	334.7	1,279.3	1,097.7	2,583.2	6,010.2	7,232.6	852.7	449.4	-2.6%	-47.3%
Metallic Ores and Concentrates	209,220.6	196,613.3	282,205.1	224,861.2	283,769.2	424,845.9	218,327.4	208,140.4	51,161.2	27,364.5	-20.2%	-46.5%
Bituminous Coal and Lignite	64,021.2	84,073.2	78,485.8	81,193.1	81,921.4	132,691.5	193,172.5	139,330.4	141,536.2	118,438.0	7.1%	-16.3%
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	10.8	13.5	49.1	0.0		-100.0%
Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	5,166.0	7,833.0	11,766.7	8,153.6	8,962.7	10,174.5	9,914.4	10,072.3	8,110.7	7,741.7	4.6%	-4.5%
Food and Kindred Products	57,903.5	54,963.2	60,006.5	74,419.4	72,801.8	136,959.4	138,575.6	159,524.7	157,052.5	160,789.2	12.0%	2.4%
Textile Mill Products	2,162.2	1,644.9	1,590.6	2,107.2	2,836.0	3,062.3	2,127.0	4,479.2	3,686.1	4,534.1	8.6%	23.0%
Apparel and Related Products	3,368.5	4,969.3	7,538.9	6,276.2	8,154.2	13,427.0	14,844.8	8,025.5	6,056.1	10,247.0	13.2%	69.2%
Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	1,687.3	947.0	3,098.8	917.0	894.3	1,976.9	2,139.9	1,485.9	1,443.2	2,129.7	2.6%	47.6%
Furniture and Fixtures	1,806.4	2,964.6	6,742.7	3,766.4	2,845.8	3,630.1	6,729.6	5,000.9	6,520.7	7,863.0	17.8%	20.6%
Paper and Allied Products	12,563.5	6,650.0	3,175.0	9,241.3	3,184.0	3,794.4	5,470.7	8,797.3	12,174.9	40,236.1	13.8%	230.5%
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	34,539.9	19,731.5	22,619.8	26,359.0	26,808.8	30,323.8	38,585.1	38,583.5	25,156.6	27,709.0	-2.4%	10.1%
Chemicals and Allied Products	66,567.4	60,072.8	94,803.4	98,883.0	157,377.4	148,209.9	210,758.8	230,667.0	219,190.3	162,816.4	10.4%	-25.7%
Petroleum Refining and Related Products	3,925.5	758.8	289.5	454.7	108.4	253.4	319.7	98.4	1,780.1	2,129.2	-6.6%	19.6%
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	9,675.8	23,318.5	8,724.5	11,544.2	14,732.0	30,061.9	27,580.8	43,735.5	32,979.1	40,391.3	17.2%	22.5%
Leather and Leather Products	1,404.0	2,413.5	3,902.0	2,709.8	3,965.3	4,905.8	6,054.0	6,169.1	8,339.4	17,556.4	32.4%	110.5%
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	3,676.3	3,552.2	5,477.2	8,610.1	4,702.8	4,780.2	5,858.7	8,777.1	7,652.1	11,013.3	13.0%	43.9%
Primary Metal Products	322,645.9	616,094.1	1,313,756.9	931,868.6	915,393.7	1,252,373.5	1,097,705.7	1,102,071.9	1,286,250.6	1,163,371.2	15.3%	-9.6%
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	36,721.2	65,105.2	62,682.0	51,831.0	38,392.7	106,340.8	96,508.8	70,850.4	59,990.3	47,958.5	3.0%	-20.1%
Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	202,848.0	195,040.1	153,313.0	214,509.6	204,532.0	308,919.6	427,352.7	305,923.7	262,917.9	301,319.5	4.5%	14.6%
Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., Supplies	446,497.0	402,726.3	325,596.4	329,298.6	228,041.7	323,976.5	368,227.1	412,868.0	451,126.9	377,666.2	-1.8%	-16.3%
Transportation Equipment	144,321.3	140,653.5	277,191.4	253,965.1	214,563.0	248,791.5	393,312.8	455,364.3	428,365.0	534,487.9	15.7%	24.8%
Instruments and Related Products	128,715.6	109,561.9	111,647.5	124,175.8	141,979.5	156,699.0	191,855.8	218,379.7	202,120.0	254,522.4	7.9%	25.9%
Misc. Manufactured Commodities	22,642.4	31,033.1	39,975.9	47,299.8	67,586.0	77,294.2	78,697.3	107,277.8	83,639.3	77,620.0	14.7%	-7.2%
Scrap and Waste	20,099.5	14,665.8	8,700.7	12,598.5	10,622.1	208,184.3	86,135.2	6,895.7	3,737.8	4,565.8	-15.2%	22.2%
Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	4,653.4	2,871.5	1,001.9	1,871.5	1,608.1	4,594.5	3,754.1	6,527.4	4,841.5	3,520.1	-3.1%	-27.3%
Special Classification Provisions	8,970.8	10,668.3	11,526.6	8,937.7	9,225.4	8,317.9	33,988.0	36,819.4	19,860.9	83,500.2	28.1%	320.4%
Total	1,818,445.4	2,061,241.3	2,897,458.8	2,540,541.4	2,510,465.8	3,649,796.8	3,670,399.6	3,624,321.7	3,507,411.1	3,510,626.9	7.6%	0.1%

Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry: 1999 (Thousands of Dollars)

Industry	Canada	Germany	Ireland	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	South Korea	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Total
Agricultural Products	485	0	0	131	0	0	0	681	0	0	1,297
Livestock and Livestock Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry Products	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	424
Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metallic Ores and Concentrates	2,639	0	0	0	0	8,340	0	0	0	0	10,979
Bituminous Coal and Lignite	0	0	0	103,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,833
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	1,515	242	0	2,692	133	128	0	472	0	675	5,856
Food and Kindred Products	29,296	955	0	51,629	6,558	3,868	1,560	6,825	0	620	101,311
Textile Mill Products	843	0	0	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	1,452
Apparel and Related Products	1,419	806	0	1,318	152	0	0	0	288	910	4,893
Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	1,012	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,224
Furniture and Fixtures	4,154	0	0	321	347	0	0	0	0	226	5,047
Paper and Allied Products	37,009	0	0	560	657	55	0	0	0	170	38,450
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	6,637	664	71	1,061	4,824	234	1,493	0	129	1,718	16,832
Chemicals and Allied Products	46,902	4,423	635	46,655	2,936	4,514	80	3,406	792	5,515	115,858
Petroleum Refining and Related Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	10,301	153	0	6,438	4,074	499	0	504	68	2,263	24,298
Leather and Leather Products	1,879	0	3,008	6,258	629	3,285	0	0	0	220	15,279
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	1,711	757	0	1,387	692	0	0	209	0	1,682	6,438
Primary Metal Products	46,705	338	985	1,332	4,938	6,231	0	5,067	398,163	681,139	1,144,898
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	12,907	1,032	0	1,641	1,831	573	0	192	0	3,569	21,744
Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	62,262	8,513	34,526	26,361	13,202	7,332	802	6,660	600	12,545	172,802
Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	64,317	20,553	17,772	17,071	11,033	8,291	74,597	7,598	1,797	24,514	247,542
Transportation Equipment	184,714	24,783	1,442	82,743	23,255	64,495	0	42,836	1,207	33,819	459,294
Instruments and Related Products	39,285	9,168	6,989	62,863	3,135	16,587	681	3,643	5,818	15,115	163,282
Misc. Manufactured Commodities	19,755	3,842	404	8,566	1,086	1,192	127	1,439	2,438	11,654	50,502
Scrap and Waste	0	0	0	0	2,626	0	0	0	0	0	2,626
Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	814	0	0	1,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,123
Special Classification Provisions	25,864	3,707	336	3,962	3,234	2,609	622	473	490	5,261	46,559
Total	602,848	79,934	66,169	428,342	85,950	128,232	79,961	80,005	411,790	801,654	2,764,886

Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

LAND OWNERSHIP and FEDERAL LAND PAYMENTS

Approximately one-third of the land in the United States is federally owned. In Utah, the federal government owns 63% of the land base and only Nevada has a higher percentage of federal ownership. The magnitude of federal land ownership alters local governments' tax and revenue structures. Federal lands are exempt from property taxes. In Utah, property taxes are local governments' largest source of revenue and help pay for services provided by counties, cities, school districts, and special-service districts. In a county such as Garfield County, where an estimated 90% of the land is publicly owned, a large part of the land base is not part of the tax base. This places a fiscal burden on local government. As a result, the federal government has established land payment programs to compensate local governments for tax-exempt federal land within their jurisdiction. These programs can be categorized into two types: receipt-sharing and per acre federal land payments.

Receipt-sharing programs have been established by Congress for minerals extracted from federal lands, revenue generated from National Forests, revenue from fish and wildlife refuges, and revenue from grazing. Per-acre payments, also known as Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) have been established for specific federal lands. In 1999, Utah received over \$42 million from federal land payments.

The authorization of PILT payments is based on a complex calculation formula established by law. This formula includes five variables:

1. number of entitlement acres within a local unit of government (usually counties),
2. a population determined ceiling,
3. other federal land payments received during the prior year,
4. the existence of state pass-through laws, and
5. the Consumer Price Index (after FY 1999)

PILT payment authorization levels continue to rise. However, Congress has not increased the appropriations commensurate with the increase in authorization levels. As a result, Congress has had to face serious conflict between the competing pressures of counties claiming mistreatment and the efforts to reduce federal spending.

Federal Land Payments in Utah is the third update to earlier reports on this issue. The report is available at www.governor.state.ut.us/dea by calling the State Data Center at 801-538-1036. ■

1999 Estimated Land Ownership in Utah by County

County	BLM	Forest Service	Natl. Rec. Area	Natl. Wildlife Refuge	USFS & BLM Wilderness	Military	National Parks	Bankhead Jones	Total Fed. Acres	Fed. % of Total
Beaver	1,150,460	138,937							1,289,398	78.0%
Box Elder	1,070,623	90,615		38,139	11,545	215,411	2,264		1,428,597	39.6%
Cache	52	223,674			54,582				278,308	37.2%
Carbon	419,835	30,327							450,162	47.5%
Daggett	115,743	167,480	77,677						360,900	80.6%
Davis	372	37,196				6,598			44,166	22.9%
Duchesne	206,552	453,680			263,882				924,115	44.7%
Emery	2,062,072	210,652					2,085		2,274,808	79.8%
Garfield	1,489,829	1,011,544	305,563		25,100		142,199	8,094	2,982,329	90.0%
Grand	1,559,814	57,321				1,631	75,362		1,694,128	71.7%
Iron	957,731	236,507			7,083		8,859		1,210,180	57.3%
Juab	1,424,627	100,292		14,916	18,886	225		16,475	1,575,422	72.6%
Kane	1,633,909	125,342	381,627		21,426		18,265		2,180,569	85.4%
Millard	2,882,743	368,870							3,251,613	76.5%
Morgan	741	17,010							17,751	4.6%
Piute	163,947	196,026							359,973	74.3%
Rich	169,658	50,194							219,853	33.4%
Salt Lake	2,905	48,523			40,449	13,699			105,577	21.4%
San Juan	2,076,670	403,623	262,260		46,146		265,427		3,054,127	61.0%
Sanpete	136,952	390,869				769			528,591	51.7%
Sevier	207,482	716,521					4,420		928,423	76.0%
Summit	1,482	350,638			164,267				516,388	43.1%
Tooele	1,899,843	135,960		1	21,718	1,574,781		5,205	3,637,508	81.3%
Uintah	1,411,944	269,380		8,975			50,682		1,740,981	60.5%
Utah	99,577	440,729			37,764	17,442	235		595,747	46.7%
Wasatch	3,271	370,393							373,665	49.3%
Washington	629,170	345,188			52,101		132,018		1,158,477	74.5%
Wayne	893,447	159,976	98,370				198,973		1,350,765	85.6%
Weber	41	63,150				3,787			66,978	18.2%
State Total	22,671,492	7,210,617	1,125,497	62,032	764,951	1,834,346	900,788	29,773	34,599,495	63.9%

County	American Indian	American Indian as % of Total	*Private	Private as % of Total	Utah State Parks & Rec. Areas	Utah State Wildlife Reserves	State Trust Lands	Sovereign Lands	Total State Acres	State as % of Total	Total Acres
Beaver		0.0%	205,316	12.4%	110	11,980	146,213	N/A	158,303	9.6%	1,653,016
Box Elder		0.0%	1,961,498	54.4%		24,858	192,003	N/A	216,861	6.0%	3,607,049
Cache		0.0%	434,350	58.1%	315	16,885	17,876	N/A	35,077	4.7%	747,735
Carbon	73	0.0%	373,511	39.4%		13,857	110,029	N/A	123,887	13.1%	947,632
Daggett		0.0%	47,499	10.6%		8,719	30,776	N/A	39,495	8.8%	447,894
Davis		0.0%	115,705	59.9%	27,498	5,786	31	N/A	33,315	17.2%	193,186
Duchesne	395,848	19.1%	614,070	29.7%	3,723	76,206	54,357	N/A	134,287	6.5%	2,068,318
Emery	37	0.0%	240,425	8.4%	394	2,837	331,854	N/A	335,085	11.8%	2,850,356
Garfield		0.0%	168,334	5.1%	1,520	684	159,544	N/A	161,747	4.9%	3,312,409
Grand	198,090	8.4%	100,763	4.3%	3,226	7,529	354,501	N/A	365,255	15.5%	2,363,594
Iron	2,507	0.1%	757,556	35.9%		5,804	136,558	N/A	142,362	6.7%	2,112,606
Juab	45,188	2.1%	367,106	16.9%		14,183	169,490	N/A	183,673	8.5%	2,171,389
Kane		0.0%	263,594	10.3%	1,746		107,466	N/A	109,212	4.3%	2,553,375
Millard	1,157	0.0%	577,777	13.6%		24,261	396,238	N/A	420,500	9.9%	4,251,047
Morgan		0.0%	359,534	92.3%	841	6,824	4,739	N/A	12,403	3.2%	389,688
Piute		0.0%	61,745	12.7%		4,340	58,594	N/A	62,934	13.0%	484,652
Rich		0.0%	385,789	58.6%	49	2,642	49,679	N/A	52,371	8.0%	658,012
Salt Lake		0.0%	377,812	76.8%	1,168	7,379	277	N/A	8,824	1.8%	492,213
San Juan	1,275,007	25.5%	412,778	8.2%	1,067		262,582	N/A	263,650	5.3%	5,005,561
Sanpete		0.0%	434,105	42.5%	48	27,560	32,305	N/A	59,914	5.9%	1,022,609
Sevier	1,213	0.1%	233,175	19.1%		3,375	55,922	N/A	59,297	4.9%	1,222,107
Summit		0.0%	653,432	54.5%	768	15,849	11,521	N/A	28,139	2.3%	1,197,959
Tooele	15,643	0.3%	573,999	12.8%	565	1,640	244,759	N/A	246,963	5.5%	4,474,113
Uintah	423,353	14.7%	461,646	16.0%	956	9,707	240,602	N/A	251,264	8.7%	2,877,244
Utah		0.0%	594,218	46.6%	106	37,083	48,876	N/A	86,066	6.7%	1,276,030
Wasatch	3,021	0.4%	311,896	41.1%	22,974	28,094	18,750	N/A	69,818	9.2%	758,401
Washington	27,590	1.8%	264,140	17.0%	6,297		97,628	N/A	103,925	6.7%	1,554,131
Wayne		0.0%	55,595	3.5%		753	170,151	N/A	170,904	10.8%	1,577,264
Weber		0.0%	271,247	73.6%		29,170	1,367	N/A	30,537	8.3%	368,762
State Total	2,388,725	0.0%	11,678,616	21.6%	73,371	388,003	3,504,691	1,500,000	5,466,066	10.1%	54,132,902

These numbers are an approximation that include State Sovereign Lands, but not all water area.

*Private may include some local government.

Source: Trust Lands GIS database.

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS and OUTLOOK

Economic Activity in Utah

Job Growth and Net Migration: Economic activity in the Utah economy has slowed for the past 5 years, after accelerating during the prior 7 year period (1988 to 1994). The Utah economy started to recover from its 1986/87 recession in 1988. The growth in employment, net in-migration, and housing price appreciation all peaked in 1994.

Beginning in 1989 job growth in Utah exceeded that in California and the nation. California job growth rates began to deteriorate in 1989 and did not begin to recover until 1993. California actually experienced negative job growth rates for three years (1991 to 1993). Net migration began to improve in Utah in 1989, after reaching a low of 14,600 net out-migrants in 1988. Net migration improved steadily until 1994 when it reached a peak of 22,800 net in-migrants. During that year 17,223 Californians moved to Utah, and 5,098 Utahns moved to California (Internal Revenue Service data). California has been the largest, single-state contributor to net in-migration into Utah from 1990 to 1997 (latest data available).

Job growth in Utah peaked at 6.2 percent in 1994 (California's job growth that year was only 0.9 percent). By 1998, however, California's job growth of 3.4 percent exceeded Utah's growth of 3.0 percent. In 1999 California's job growth of 2.8 percent exceeded Utah's growth of 2.6 percent. California's job growth of 2.5 percent is expected to continue to exceed Utah's growth of 2.4 percent in 2000. This relative slippage in Utah's job growth compared to California's has slowed both net migration and housing price appreciation in Utah.

Housing Prices and Home Ownership in Utah

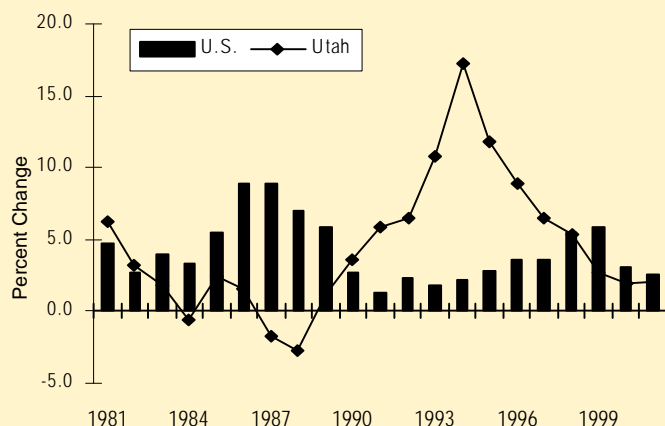
National Association of Realtors: In the early 1990's out-of-state employers and workers were attracted to Utah by employment growth opportunities and inexpensive housing. Employers were also attracted by inexpensive labor. Although average pay in Utah has remained at 85 percent of the national average in recent years, housing prices and job opportunities have changed. Median, existing-housing prices in Utah began to exceed the national average as of 1995, and job opportunities became more abundant in California than in Utah as of 1998. By the 4th quarter of 1999 the national median, existing-home price for all U.S. metropolitan areas was \$133,300 compared to the Salt Lake/Ogden metropolitan area's median price of \$138,700 (National Association of Realtors).

Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight: The growth rate in housing prices (as measured by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight's repeat-sales, house-price index) has softened steadily in Utah over the last 5 years. The OFHEO median, house-price index measures the average price in repeat-sales of the same single-family homes with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages. The median price is the average price above and below which half of all (old) existing homes sold.

Housing prices in Utah increased an astonishing 18.9 percent in the 2nd quarter of 1994 compared to 2nd quarter 1993, and have since declined to 2.0 percent growth in the 4th quarter of 1999 compared to the same quarter in 1998. For comparison, the national average housing price appreciation for 4th quarter 1999 was 6.4 percent. This 2.0 percent growth for the period ended December 31, 1999 ranked Utah as the 3rd worst state in the nation (behind Nevada and Idaho) for repeat-sales, existing house price appreciation. Utah had the 2nd best (as opposed to the 3rd worst) housing price appreciation in the nation as recently as the 3rd quarter of 1997.

Softening Housing Prices: The softening of housing prices is largely due to the high home-ownership rate in Utah (73.7 percent versus 66.3 percent nationwide in 1998, 10th highest in the nation), the 35.2 percent run up in housing prices in Utah over the last 5 years, higher mortgage rates, and lower net in-migration into Utah. Housing price growth in Utah has lagged behind growth in housing prices in the U.S. for the last 6 quarters for which data is available. This slower growth is expected to continue through 2000.

Percent Change in Median-Housing Prices for Repeat-Sales of Existing Homes

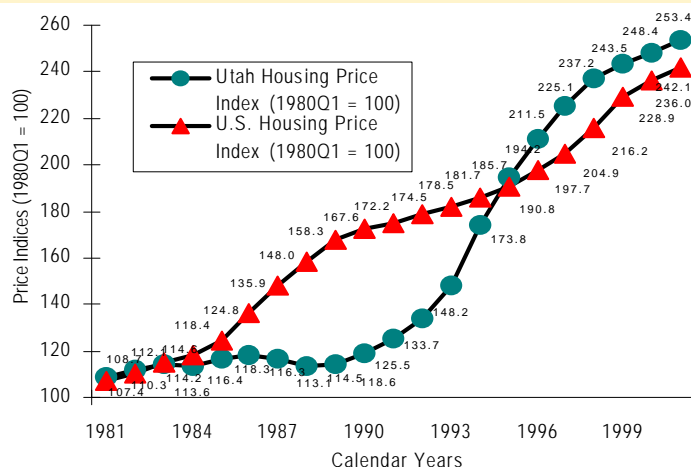


Price movements are based on repeat-sales of the same single-family homes with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages. Utah had the 5th largest rate of increase in existing housing price appreciation in the nation over the last 5 years at 35.2 percent compared to 26.1 percent for the nation (for the period ending December 31, 1999).

Utah's year-over growth ranking in housing price appreciation has, however, declined from 2nd in the nation as recently as September 30, 1997, to 49th in nation for the period ending December 31, 1999.

Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

Housing Price Indices for Repeat-Sales of Existing Homes



Price indices show cumulative inflation (price appreciation) effects over time (not the cost of living). A larger price index for Utah than in the nation signifies greater price appreciation (not that homes necessarily cost more in Utah). The National Association of Realtors provides cost of homes data for Utah and the nation. OFH price indices start at 100 in the first quarter of 1980. Thus, a home worth \$100,000 in first quarter of 1980 is worth \$250,000 years later if it has an index of 250. In other words, it increased 2.5 times or 150 percent! Housing price indices are based on repeat sales of the same single-family homes with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages. Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.

Utah & U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: April 2000

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Units	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Forecast	2001 Forecast	% chg 97-98	% chg 98-99	% chg 99-00	% chg 00-01
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,165.1	8,516.3	8,857.0	9,175.8	9,515.3	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.7
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,433.8	5,698.6	6,000.6	6,246.7	6,440.3	4.9	5.3	4.1	3.1
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,316.0	1,471.9	1,594.1	1,705.7	1,806.3	11.8	8.3	7.0	5.9
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.3	341.7	344.4	349.9	356.6	-1.9	0.8	1.6	1.9
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	985.4	1,007.1	1,042.3	1,126.8	1,215.8	2.2	3.5	8.1	7.9
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.4	26.6	26.3	27.2	27.1	0.7	-1.1	3.4	-0.4
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.6	19.2	16.3	15.5	14.7	-2.0	-15.1	-5.0	-5.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	183.4	201.4	202.7	210.8	219.3	9.8	0.6	4.0	4.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	672.6	657.4	700.2	705.5	710.0	-2.3	6.5	0.8	0.6
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.6	16.8	16.0	15.9	3.9	7.6	-4.8	-0.1
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.48	1.62	1.67	1.54	1.44	9.5	3.1	-7.8	-6.5
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	329.2	368.7	411.1	424.3	442.9	12.0	11.5	3.2	4.4
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	254.1	272.8	272.3	272.8	280.4	7.4	-0.2	0.2	2.8
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	204.9	216.2	228.9	236.0	242.1	5.5	5.9	3.1	2.6
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	121.8	128.4	133.3	136.8	139.5	5.4	3.8	2.6	2.0
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,617.9	2,746.5	2,988.2	3,140.6	3,250.5	4.9	8.8	5.1	3.5
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	82.4	84.1	84.1	81.5	82.3	2.1	0.0	-3.0	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.7	21.7	20.1	18.0	17.0	4.8	-7.4	-10.4	-5.6
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,943.5	2,188.7	2,225.0	2,050.0	2,000.0	12.6	1.7	-7.9	-2.4
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,370.9	1,148.4	1,175.0	1,000.0	800.0	-16.2	2.3	-14.9	-20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	407.1	461.3	550.0	550.0	550.0	13.3	19.2	0.0	0.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	225.1	237.2	243.5	248.4	253.4	5.4	2.7	2.0	2.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.6	133.5	137.9	140.7	143.5	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	14,873	15,657	16,502	17,328	18,270	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (Census)	Millions	268.0	270.6	273.0	275.2	277.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	103.2	104.6	105.1	101.1	100.5	1.4	0.5	-3.8	-0.6
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,048.8	2,082.5	2,121.1	2,157.7	2,197.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9
Utah July 1st Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	15.1	1.3	4.8	2.3	5.2	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,065.4	2,100.6	2,129.8	2,165.9	2,204.9	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.6	107.0	106.1	106.5	105.9	0.4	-0.9	0.4	-0.6
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	795.9	781.9	851.5	896.6	893.0	-1.8	8.9	5.3	-0.4
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	772.5	757.3	825.6	860.4	853.4	-2.0	9.0	4.2	-0.8
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	19.1	12.6	17.4	19.7	20.1	-34.2	38.2	13.5	1.7
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	96.3	93.6	91.1	90.6	91.4	-2.8	-2.7	-0.5	0.9
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.8	18.0	-2.8	-1.8	1.6	1.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	18.6	12.5	17.4	22.0	22.4	-32.5	38.6	26.7	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.85	1.73	1.83	2.02	2.12	-6.5	5.8	10.4	5.0
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.78	0.67	0.72	0.81	0.83	-14.1	6.9	13.1	2.5
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	160.5	163.0	166.6	170.9	175.0	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.4
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	101.7	102.9	104.3	106.1	107.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.46	5.35	5.00	5.90	6.00	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.06	4.78	4.60	5.50	5.60	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	6.35	5.26	5.63	6.48	6.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.6	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	122.7	125.8	128.6	130.8	132.3	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.2
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	30,353	31,818	33,156	34,526	35,993	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.2
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,723	4,003	4,263	4,514	4,763	7.5	6.5	5.9	5.5
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	994.0	1,023.5	1,050.1	1,075.3	1,103.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.6
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	25,367	26,483	27,515	28,616	29,789	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	25,215	27,105	28,894	30,771	32,866	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.8
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,951	7,359	7,778	8,152	8,600	5.9	5.7	4.8	5.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	41,681	44,297	46,955	50,007	53,208	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.4
Utah Adjusted Gross Income (UTC)	Million Dollars	32,136	34,341	36,292	38,359	40,663	6.9	5.7	5.7	6.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee (2/00)



Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic & Business Research (581-3353)
Dept. of Community & Economic Dev. Doug Jex (538-8897)
Dept. of Workforce Services Ken Jensen (526-9488)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory Michael Toney (797-1231)*
Center for Health Data Bob Rolfs, M.D. (538-6035)
Utah State Office of Education Patricia Bowles (538-7577)
Utah Foundation Jim Robson (364-1837)
Utah League of Cities & Towns Scott Brian (328-1601)
Utah Issues Bill Crim (521-2035)
Ute Tribe, Office of Vital Statistics .. Ronald Wopsock (722-5141)*
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU Larry Bensen (378-3800)
Marriott Library, U of U Jill Moriearty (581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU John Walters (797-2683)*
Stewart Library, WSU Lonna Rivera (626-6181)
Southern Utah University Library Suzanne Julian (586-7946)*
State Library Div. of Utah Lennis Anderson (715-6751)
Salt Lake City Data Center Neil Olsen (535-6336)
Salt Lake County Library System David Wilson (943-4636)
Salt Lake City Library Kathy Burns (524-8211)
Davis County Library System Jerry Meyer (451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG Jeff Gilbert (752-7242)*
Five County AOG Ken Sizemore (673-3548)*
Mountainland AOG Shawn Eliot (229-3800)
Six County AOG Emery Polelonema (896-9222)*
Southeastern AOG Debbie Hatt (637-5444)*
Uintah Basin AOG Curtis Dastrup (722-4518)*
Wasatch Front Regional Council Scott Festin (299-5713)
Utah Navajo Trust Fund Larry Rodgers (678-1460)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU .. Derek Snow (586-5405)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC. Barry Bartlett (255-5991)
County-Wide Planning & Development Mark Teuscher (753-3631)*
Economic Development Corp. of Utah ... Trina Klingler (328-8824)
Moab Area Economic Development .. Dave Hutchinson (259-1346)*
Park City Chamber/Bureau Mary Bradley (649-6100)*
Uintah County Economic Development .. Greg Hawkins (789-1352)*
Utah Valley Econ. Dev. Assoc. Richard Bradford (370-8100)
Weber Economic Development Corp. .. Fionna Weaver (621-8300)

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Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Lynne N. Ward, CPA, Director
Brad Barber, Deputy Director and State Planning Coordinator

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Natalie Gochmour, Manager
State Data Center Contacts (801) 538-1036
Lisa Hillman
Jamie Hyde
Robert Spendlove
Peter Donner, Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
Scott Frisby, Research Assistant
Julie Johnsson, Research Analyst, Special Studies, Newsletter Editor
Pam Perlich, Economist, Economic and Demographic Research
Ross Reeve, Research Consultant
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts

The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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